

B25B (Official Form 25B) (12/08)

**United States Bankruptcy Court  
Western District of Oklahoma**

In re **John Williams  
DeAnna Williams**

Debtor(s)

Case No. **12-12294**

Chapter **11**

Small Business Case under Chapter 11

**JOHN WILLIAMS AND DEANNA WILLIAMS'S DISCLOSURE STATEMENT DATED OCTOBER  
30TH, 2012**

*Table of Contents*

**Section I Introduction.....Page 2**

**Section II Background.....Page 3**

**Section III Summary of the Plan of Reorganization and Treatment of Claims and Equity Interest....Page 4**

**Section IV Confirmation Requirements and Procedures.....Page 6**

**Section V Effect of Confirmation of Plan.....Page 8**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

This is the disclosure statement (the "Disclosure Statement") in the small business chapter 11 case of John Williams and DeAnna Williams (the "Debtors"). This Disclosure Statement contains information about the Debtors and describes the John and DeAnna Williams Plan of Reorganization (the "Plan") filed by John Williams and DeAnna Williams on September 28th, 2012. A full copy of the Plan is attached to this Disclosure Statement. *Your rights may be affected. You should read the Plan and this Disclosure Statement carefully and discuss them with your attorney. If you do not have an attorney, you may wish to consult one.*

The proposed distributions under the Plan are discussed at pages \_\_\_-\_\_\_ of this Disclosure Statement. General unsecured creditors based on pecuniary loss are classified in Class 7 and will receive a distribution of 100% of their allowed claims.

**A. Purpose of This Document**

This Disclosure Statement describes:

The Debtors and significant events during the bankruptcy case,  
 How the Plan proposes to treat claims or equity interests of the type you hold (i.e., what you will receive on your claim or equity interest if the plan is confirmed),  
 Who can vote on or object to the Plan,  
 What factors the Bankruptcy Court (the "Court") will consider when deciding whether to confirm the Plan,  
 Why the Proponent believes the Plan is feasible, and how the treatment of your claim or equity interest under the Plan compares to what you would receive on your claim or equity interest in liquidation, and  
 The effect of confirmation of the Plan.

Be sure to read the Plan as well as the Disclosure Statement. This Disclosure Statement describes the Plan, but it is the Plan itself that will, if confirmed, establish your rights.

**B. Deadlines for Voting and Objecting; Date of Plan Confirmation Hearing**

The Court has not yet confirmed the Plan described in this Disclosure Statement. This section describes the procedures pursuant to which the Plan will or will not be confirmed.

1. *Time and Place of the Hearing to Finally Approve This Disclosure Statement and Confirm the Plan*

The hearing at which the Court will determine whether to finally approve this Disclosure Statement and confirm the Plan will take place on a date and time to be set by the Bankruptcy Court, in the 9th floor Courtroom, Old Post Office and Court House Building, 215 Dean A. McGee, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73102.

2. *Deadline For Voting to Accept or Reject the Plan*

If you are entitled to vote to accept or reject the plan, vote on the enclosed ballot and return the ballot in the enclosed envelope to Rivera and Associates, PO Box 7837, Moore, OK 73153-1837. See section IV.A. below for a discussion of voting eligibility requirements.

Your ballot must be received by a date to be set by the Bankruptcy Court or it will not be counted.

3. *Deadline For Objecting to the Adequacy of Disclosure and Confirmation of the Plan*

Objections to this Disclosure Statement or to the confirmation of the Plan must be filed with the Court and served upon Rivera and Associates, PO Box 7837, Moore, Oklahoma, 73153-1837 by a date to be set by the Bankruptcy Court.

4. *Identity of Person to Contact for More Information*

If you want additional information about the Plan, you should contact Gabriel Rivera at Rivera and Associates, PO Box 7837, Moore, Oklahoma, 73153-1837; telephone number (405) 794-1155; fax number (405) 794-1180; e-mail: grivandassociates@yahoo.com or Phil Hurtt at Branch and Hurtt, 1525 SW 89th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73159-6342; telephone number (405) 634-7600; fax number (405) 634-9306; e-mail: oklaw@coxinet.net.

**C. Disclaimer**

*The Court has conditionally approved this Disclosure Statement as containing adequate information to enable parties affected by the Plan to make an informed judgment about its terms. The Court has not yet determined whether the Plan meets the legal requirements for confirmation, and the fact that the Court has approved this Disclosure Statement does not constitute an endorsement of the Plan by the Court, or a recommendation that it be accepted. The Court's approval of this Disclosure Statement is subject to final approval at the hearing on confirmation of the Plan. Objections to the adequacy of this Disclosure Statement may be filed until the date set by the Bankruptcy Court.*

**II. BACKGROUND****A. Description and History of the Debtor's Business**

The Debtors are **individuals**. Since **1992**, the Debtors have been in the business of acquiring residential real property for the purpose of renting homes. In November 2011, the State of Oklahoma withheld payments to Debtor DeAnna Williams medical billing practices. This contributed to her necessity to seek protection under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.

**B. Insiders of the Debtor**

There are no insiders involved.

**C. Because these are individual Debtors, there is no separate management.****D. Events Leading to Chapter 11 Filing**

Previously, the Debtors sought protection under Chapter 13 of the Bankruptcy Code. However, Debtors were unable to successfully complete their Chapter 13 plan because Debtors were unable to make necessary purchases due to the limitations of a Chapter 13 case.

**E. Significant Events During the Bankruptcy Case**

The state of Oklahoma has released medicaid payments due to the business practices of Debtor, DeAnna Williams, in an amount in excess of \$400,000.00. After paying the expenses of her medical billing practice, Debtor DeAnna Williams now has sufficient funds to implement the Plan of Reorganization.

**F. Projected Recovery of Avoidable Transfers**

The Debtor does not intend to pursue preference, fraudulent conveyance, or other avoidance actions, because there are avoidable transfers so far as Debtors can determine.

**G. Claims Objections**

Except to the extent that a claim is already allowed pursuant to a final non-appealable order, the Debtors reserve the right to object to claims. Therefore, even if your claim is allowed for voting purposes, you may not be entitled to a distribution if an objection to your claim is later upheld. The procedures for resolving disputed claims are set forth in Article V of the Plan.

**H. Current and Historical Financial Conditions**

If required, please contact Debtors' Counsel for a copy of Debtors' individual federal tax return.

**III. SUMMARY OF THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION AND TREATMENT OF CLAIMS AND EQUITY INTERESTS****A. What is the Purpose of the Plan of Reorganization?**

As required by the Code, the Plan places claims and equity interests in various classes and describes the treatment each class will receive. The Plan also states whether each class of claims or equity interests is impaired or unimpaired. If the Plan is confirmed, your recovery will be limited to the amount provided by the Plan.

**B. CLASS 1 Administrative Claims**

Certain types of claims are automatically entitled to specific treatment under the Code. They are not considered impaired, and holders of such claims do not vote on the Plan. They may, however, object if, in their view, their treatment under the Plan does not comply with that required by the Code. As such, the Plan Proponent has placed these claims in Class 1:

**1. Administrative Expenses**

Administrative expenses are costs or expenses of administering the Debtor's chapter 11 case which are allowed under § 507(a)(2) of the Code. Administrative expenses also include the value of any goods sold to the Debtor in the ordinary course of business and received within 20 days before the date of the bankruptcy petition. The Code requires that all administrative expenses be paid on the effective date of the Plan, unless a particular claimant agrees to a different treatment.

The following chart lists the Debtor's estimated administrative expenses, and their proposed treatment under the Plan:

<b>Type</b>	<b>Estimated Amount Owed</b>	<b>Proposed Treatment</b>
Expenses Arising in the Ordinary Course of Business After the Petition Date	<b>\$125.00</b>	Paid in full on the effective date of the Plan, or according to terms of obligation if later
The Value of Goods Received in the Ordinary Course of Business Within 20 Days Before the Petition Date	<b>\$0.00</b>	Paid in full on the effective date of the Plan, or according to terms of obligation if later
Professional Fees, as approved by the Court.	<b>\$20,000.00</b>	Paid in full on the effective date of the Plan, or according to separate written agreement, or according to court order if such fees have not been approved by the Court on the effective date of the Plan
Clerk's Office Fees	<b>\$0.00</b>	Paid in full on the effective date of the Plan
Other administrative expenses	<b>\$0.00</b>	Paid in full on the effective date of the Plan or according to separate written agreement
Office of the U.S. Trustee Fees	<b>\$325.00</b>	Paid in full on the effective date of the Plan
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$20,450.00</b>	<b>Income</b>

**2. Priority Tax Claims**

Priority tax claims are unsecured income, employment, and other taxes described by § 507(a)(8) of the Code. Unless the holder of such a § 507(a)(8) priority tax claim agrees otherwise, it must receive the present value of such claim, in regular installments paid over a period not exceeding 5 years from the order of relief.

The following chart lists the Debtor's estimated § 507(a)(8) priority tax claims and their proposed treatment under the Plan:

Description (name and type of tax)	Estimated Amount Owed	Date of Assessment	Treatment
Income Tax for 2009	\$14,918.00	August 2nd, 2010	Pmt interval = Monthly payment = Begin date = 11-01-2012 End Date = 10-01-2017 Interest Rate % = 8.0 Total Payout Amount = \$
Income Tax for 2011			Pmt interval = [Monthly] payment = Begin date = End date = Interest Rate % = Total Payout Amount = \$

### C. Classes of Claims and Equity Interests

The following are the classes set forth in the Plan, and the proposed treatment that they will receive under the Plan:

#### 1. *Classes of Secured Claims*

Allowed Secured Claims are claims secured by property of the Debtor's bankruptcy estate (or that are subject to setoff) to the extent allowed as secured claims under § 506 of the Code. If the value of the collateral or setoffs securing the creditor's claim is less than the amount of the creditor's allowed claim, the deficiency will [be classified as a general unsecured claim].

The following chart lists all classes containing Debtor's secured pre-petition claims and their proposed treatment under the Plan: **See the attached plan of reorganization dated October 30th, 2012.**


#### 2. *Classes of Priority Unsecured Claims*

Certain priority claims that are referred to in §§ 507(a)(1), (4), (5), (6), and (7) of the Code are required to be placed in classes. The Code requires that each holder of such a claim receive cash on the effective date of the Plan equal to the allowed amount of such claim. However, a class of holders of such claims may vote to accept different treatment.

The following chart lists all classes containing claims under §§ 507(a)(1), (4), (5), (6), and (a)(7) of the Code and their proposed treatment under the Plan: **There are no creditors in this class.**

#### 3. *Class[es] of General Unsecured Claims*

General unsecured claims are not secured by property of the estate and are not entitled to priority under § 507(a) of the Code. **See attached plan of reorganization dated October 30th, 2012.**

#### 4. *Class[es] of Equity Interest Holders*

Equity interest holders are parties who hold an ownership interest (i.e., equity interest) in the Debtor. In a corporation, entities holding preferred or common stock are equity interest holders. In a partnership, equity interest holders include both general and limited partners. In a limited liability company ("LLC"), the equity interest holders are the members. Finally, with respect to an individual who is a debtor, the Debtor is the equity interest holder.

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**D. Means of Implementing the Plan****1. Source of Payments**

Payments and distributions under the Plan will be funded by the following:

**The Debtors intend to fund their plan by proceeds obtained from their respective employment and from proceeds derived from rental income.**

**2. Post-confirmation Management**

**Because the Debtors are individuals, there will be no post-petition managers other than the Debtors themselves.**


**E. Risk Factors**

The proposed Plan has the following risks:

**Debtor DeAnna Williams obtains her employment income from a medical billing practice. In the past, the State of Oklahoma has withheld payment for services that were provided under the medicaid program. Should the State of Oklahoma again withhold payments, default of this plan is highly likely. However, at this time, the possibility any withholding by the State in the future is now limited by Federal Regulation.**

**F. Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases**

The Plan, in paragraph 6.1, lists all executory contracts and unexpired leases that the Debtor will assume under the Plan. Assumption means that the Debtor has elected to continue to perform the obligations under such contracts and unexpired leases, and to cure defaults of the type that must be cured under the Code, if any. Paragraph 6.1 also lists how the Debtor will cure and compensate the other party to such contract or lease for any such defaults.

If you object to the assumption of your unexpired lease or executory contract, the proposed cure of any defaults, or the adequacy of assurance of performance, you must file and serve your objection to the Plan within the deadline for objecting to the confirmation of the Plan, unless the Court has set an earlier time.

All executory contracts and unexpired leases that are not listed in paragraph 6.1.1 will be rejected under the Plan. Consult your adviser or attorney for more specific information about particular contracts or leases.

If you object to the rejection of your contract or lease, you must file and serve your objection to the Plan within the deadline for objecting to the confirmation of the Plan.

**G. Tax Consequences of Plan**

**Creditors and Equity Interest Holders Concerned with How the Plan May Affect Their Tax Liability Should Consult with Their Own Accountants, Attorneys, And/Or Advisors.**

**IV. CONFIRMATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES**

To be confirmable, the Plan must meet the requirements listed in §§ 1129(a) or (b) of the Code. These include the requirements that: the Plan must be proposed in good faith; at least one impaired class of claims must accept the plan without counting votes of insiders; the Plan must distribute to each creditor and equity interest holder at least as much as the creditor or equity interest holder would receive in a chapter 7 liquidation case, unless the creditor or equity interest holder votes to accept the Plan; and the Plan must be feasible. These requirements are not the only requirements listed in § 1129, and they are not the only requirements for confirmation.

**A. Who May Vote or Object**

Any party in interest may object to the confirmation of the Plan if the party believes that the requirements for confirmation are not met.

Many parties in interest, however, are not entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan. A creditor or equity interest holder has a right to vote for or against the Plan only if that creditor or equity interest holder has a claim or equity interest that is both (1) allowed or allowed for voting purposes and (2) impaired.

In this case, the Plan Proponent believes that classes 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 11 are impaired and that holders of claims in each of these classes are therefore entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan. The Plan Proponent believes that classes 3 and 9 are unimpaired and that holders of claims in each of these classes, therefore, do not have the right to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

1. *What Is an Allowed Claim or an Allowed Equity Interest?*

Only a creditor or equity interest holder with an allowed claim or an allowed equity interest has the right to vote on the Plan. Generally, a claim or equity interest is allowed if either (1) the Debtor has scheduled the claim on the Debtor's schedules, unless the claim has been scheduled as disputed, contingent, or unliquidated, or (2) the creditor has filed a proof of claim or equity interest, unless an objection has been filed to such proof of claim or equity interest. When a claim or equity interest is not allowed, the creditor or equity interest holder holding the claim or equity interest cannot vote unless the Court, after notice and hearing, either overrules the objection or allows the claim or equity interest for voting purposes pursuant to Rule 3018(a) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

***The deadline for filing a proof of claim in this case was Monday, July 2nd, 2012.***

2. *What Is an Impaired Claim or Impaired Equity Interest?*

As noted above, the holder of an allowed claim or equity interest has the right to vote only if it is in a class that is *impaired* under the Plan. As provided in § 1124 of the Code, a class is considered impaired if the Plan alters the legal, equitable, or contractual rights of the members of that class.

3. *Who is **Not** Entitled to Vote*

The holders of the following five types of claims and equity interests are *not* entitled to vote:

holders of claims and equity interests that have been disallowed by an order of the Court;

holders of other claims or equity interests that are not "allowed claims" or "allowed equity interests" (as discussed above), unless they have been "allowed" for voting purposes.

holders of claims or equity interests in unimpaired classes;

holders of claims entitled to priority pursuant to §§ 507(a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(8) of the Code; and

holders of claims or equity interests in classes that do not receive or retain any value under the Plan;

administrative expenses.

***Even If You Are Not Entitled to Vote on the Plan, You Have a Right to Object to the Confirmation of the Plan and to the Adequacy of the Disclosure Statement.***

4. *Who Can Vote in More Than One Class*

A creditor whose claim has been allowed in part as a secured claim and in part as an unsecured claim, or who otherwise hold claims in multiple classes, is entitled to accept or reject a Plan in each capacity, and should cast one ballot for each claim.



**B. Votes Necessary to Confirm the Plan**

If impaired classes exist, the Court cannot confirm the Plan unless (1) at least one impaired class of creditors has accepted the Plan without counting the votes of any insiders within that class, and (2) all impaired classes have voted to accept the Plan, unless the Plan is eligible to be confirmed by "cram down" on non-accepting classes, as discussed later in Section B.2..

**1. Votes Necessary for a Class to Accept the Plan**

A class of claims accepts the Plan if both of the following occur: (1) the holders of more than one-half (1/2) of the allowed claims in the class, who vote, cast their votes to accept the Plan, and (2) the holders of at least two-thirds (2/3) in dollar amount of the allowed claims in the class, who vote, cast their votes to accept the Plan.

A class of equity interests accepts the Plan if the holders of at least two-thirds (2/3) in amount of the allowed equity interests in the class, who vote, cast their votes to accept the Plan.

**2. Treatment of Non-accepting Classes**

Even if one or more impaired classes reject the Plan, the Court may nonetheless confirm the Plan if the non-accepting classes are treated in the manner prescribed by § 1129(b) of the Code. A plan that binds non-accepting classes is commonly referred to as a "cram down" plan. The Code allows the Plan to bind non-accepting classes of claims or equity interests if it meets all the requirements for consensual confirmation except the voting requirements of § 1129(a)(8) of the Code, does not "discriminate un-fairly," and is "fair and equitable" toward each impaired class that has not voted to accept the Plan.

*You should consult your own attorney if a "cram down" confirmation will affect your claim or equity interest, as the variations on this general rule are numerous and complex.*

**C. Liquidation Analysis**

To confirm the Plan, the Court must find that all creditors and equity interest holders who do not accept the Plan will receive at least as much under the Plan as such claim and equity interest holders would receive in a chapter 7 liquidation.

**D. Feasibility**

The Court must find that confirmation of the Plan is not likely to be followed by the liquidation, or the need for further financial reorganization, of the Debtor or any successor to the Debtor, unless such liquidation or reorganization is proposed in the Plan.

**1. Ability to Initially Fund Plan**

The Plan Proponent believes that the Debtor will have enough cash on hand on the effective date of the Plan to pay all the claims and expenses that are entitled to be paid on that date.

**2. Ability to Make Future Plan Payments And Operate Without Further Reorganization**

The Plan Proponent must also show that it will have enough cash over the life of the Plan to make the required Plan payments.

*You Should Consult with Your Accountant or other Financial Advisor If You Have Any Questions Pertaining to These Projections.*

**V. EFFECT OF CONFIRMATION OF PLAN****A. DISCHARGE OF DEBTOR**

**Option 1 - Since Debtors are individuals, § 1141(d)(3) is not applicable.**



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Discharge. Confirmation of the Plan does not discharge any debt provided for in the Plan until the court grants a discharge on completion of all payments under the Plan, or as otherwise provided in § 1141(d)(5) of the Code. Debtor will not be discharged from any debt excepted from discharge under § 523 of the Code, except as provided in Rule 4007(c) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

**B. Modification of Plan**

The Plan Proponent may modify the Plan at any time before confirmation of the Plan. However, the Court may require a new disclosure statement and/or revoting on the Plan.

The Plan Proponent may also seek to modify the Plan at any time after confirmation only if (1) the Plan has not been substantially consummated and (2) the Court authorizes the proposed modifications after notice and a hearing.

**C. Final Decree**

Once the estate has been fully administered, as provided in Rule 3022 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, the Plan Proponent, or such other party as the Court shall designate in the Plan Confirmation Order, shall file a motion with the Court to obtain a final decree to close the case. Alternatively, the Court may enter such a final decree on its own motion.

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**John Williams and DeAnna Williams**

Signature of the Plan Proponent



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**Gabriel Rivera OBA#14454**

Signature of the Attorney for the Plan Proponent

## 2. *Treatment of Non-accepting Classes*

Even if one or more impaired classes reject the Plan, the Court may nonetheless confirm the Plan if the non-accepting classes are treated in the manner prescribed by § 1129(b) of the Code. A plan that binds non-accepting classes is commonly referred to as a "cram down" plan. The Code allows the Plan to bind non-accepting classes of claims or equity interests if it meets all the requirements for consensual confirmation except the voting requirements of § 1129(a)(8) of the Code, does not "discriminate un-fairly," and is "fair and equitable" toward each impaired class that has not voted to accept the Plan.

*You should consult your own attorney if a "cram down" confirmation will affect your claim or equity interest, as the variations on this general rule are numerous and complex.*

### C. **Liquidation Analysis**

To confirm the Plan, the Court must find that all creditors and equity interest holders who do not accept the Plan will receive at least as much under the Plan as such claim and equity interest holders would receive in a chapter 7 liquidation.

### D. **Feasibility**

The Court must find that confirmation of the Plan is not likely to be followed by the liquidation, or the need for further financial reorganization, of the Debtor or any successor to the Debtor, unless such liquidation or reorganization is proposed in the Plan.

#### 1. *Ability to Initially Fund Plan*

The Plan Proponent believes that the Debtor will have enough cash on hand on the effective date of the Plan to pay all the claims and expenses that are entitled to be paid on that date.

#### 2. *Ability to Make Future Plan Payments And Operate Without Further Reorganization*

The Plan Proponent must also show that it will have enough cash over the life of the Plan to make the required Plan payments.

*You Should Consult with Your Accountant or other Financial Advisor If You Have Any Questions Pertaining to These Projections.*


## V. **EFFECT OF CONFIRMATION OF PLAN**

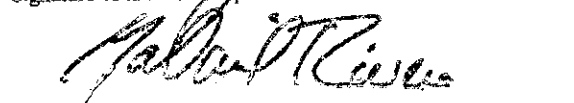
### A. **DISCHARGE OF DEBTOR**

**Option 1 - Since Debtors are individuals, § 1141(d)(3) is not applicable.**

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 John Williams and DeAnna Williams  
 Signature of the Plan Proponent

  
 Gabriel Rivera OBA#14454  
 Signature of the Attorney for the Plan Proponent